Money Making on the Isthmus.

(Special Correspondence of the Deseret News by Frank G. Carpenter.)

ANAMA, May 15,-What chances have Americans to make mone on the Isthmus of Panama?

This question comes to me from different parts of the United States. It is difficult to answer. Panama is a new country, backed by the United States. Its government will be staple from new en. Uncle Sam's big stick will prevent that their resources be developed Large areas will be thrown open to settlement, and lands may be leased or bought at low pricess.

A WET COUNTRY.

As it is now Panama is practically unprospected. The country is just about the size of Indiana. It is over 400 miles long and it ranges in width from 31 to 118 miles. There is a mount tain range which winds its way through it, being at its lowest along the line of the canal. There are rich valleys, and, here and there, savannahs or rolling plains good for pasture. This is especially so north of the canal zone in a department known as the Chiriqui, from which the most of the cattle of the isthmus come. There are plates near Panama, and rich lands without trees between here and Colombia. RIVERS AND LAKES.

The whole country is well watered. Rivers flow from the mountains down the Atlantic and Pacine sides of the isthmus, and some of the streams are havigable for small vessels for quite a distance from the coast. This is so with the Tuira river, which flows into the Pacific through the Guif of San Miguel, of the Cocle, the Rio de los Indies and the Cala Rebora and other streams. The Chepo, for instance, ig about 160 miles, and the Chagres 102 miles long. The latter is navigable for small boats for sixty miles, and the former for 125 miles. The Sanibu. former for 125 miles. The Sanibu, which empties into the Gulf of San Miguel, is navigable for about 93 miles, and there are smaller rivers which en-able products to be carried out to the

The only lake in Panama is the famed Chiriqui lagoon, which is rather an arm of the sea than a lake. The coasts abound in fslets. There are 630 on the Atlantic side and more than 1,000 on the Pacific, having altogether an area less than that of Rhode Island. Among the Pacific islands are several at the mouth of the canal, which, by our treaty with Panama, have become the property of the United States.

MONEY IN PEARLS.

One of the chief industries among the irlands are the pearl fisheries, which are worked by Panamans under conare worked by Panamans under con-cessions from the government, yielding several hundred thousand dollars every year. Pearls are found off both coasts, one of the chief fishing grounds being the Pearl Islands, an archipelago about 40 miles away from here in Panama bay. Pearls are also found in Chiriqui and Veragut, but nowhere is the fishing scientifically carried on, and I am told that the product might be greatly in-creased. At the Pearl Islands the work is done by divers, no dredging being al-The merchants of Panama are making several hundred thousand dollars every year. Pearls are found off both coasts, one of the chief fishing grounds being the Pearl Islands, an archipelago about 40 miles away from here in Panama the Pearl Islands, an archipelago about 40 miles away from here in Panama the Pearl Islands, an archipelago about 40 miles away from here in Panama the Pearl Islands, an archipelago about 40 miles away from here in Panama the Pearl Islands, and the states, foodstuffs of the United States government, and the governments and the more than in the states, foodstuffs of the United States government, and as such it will be the depository of the enormous sums expended upon the arties for sale is not of a standard variety. I know an American who tried that the Pearl Islands the work is done by divers, no dredging being all-leved. The most of the pearls found are small, but now and then one is discovered worth from \$3,000 to \$5,000. They are valued according to their weight, where the pearls and the American said he would give that a findustry could be doubled or trebled if properly worked. At present single large would be great. At present is not of \$500 being levied on each in the states in finoniuli, Manila, Holis one, the pile was a loss of the states and Australia. The Panama branch is the fiscal agent from \$40 the Holis of the United States government, and the governments and the would state. There are about 10,000 acres the United States government, and the Holis of the United States government, and the new could as such it will be the depository of the curity of the curity of the curity of the curity of the republic should take it up and perfect the titles throughout the total the would save the title state. There are about 10,000 acres the tutle state. There are about 10,000 acres the total state of the United States government, and the price are about 10,000 acres the canal. If that work costs \$500,000,000,000 per year, a nice little with the man asked \$500 for it, One hundred dois to th

(Copyrighted by Frank G. Carpenter.) | diving pump. About 20 such pumps are

A LAND OF GOLD.

There is no doubt but that the isthmus contains precious metals. It was not far from the Guif of Darien that Balboa was buying gold of the Indians when one of them knocked the scales from his hands, saying that if the white man cared for such stuff he could show him a land over the mountains where gold was so cheap that the comnon people are and drank out of vessels made from it. The Indian referred to he punes of Peru, which afterward

the mines of Peru, which afterward made Spain rich.

There are today mines about the Gulf or Darien. One is being exploited by an English syndicate under the name of the Darien Gold Mining company, limited. It is now working a thousand Jamairan negroes, and producing in the neighborhood of a million dollars' worth of gold a year. In 1983 more than \$700,000 was taken out of its mines, and Pablo Pixel, the manager, tells me that the mines are now more profitable than mines are new more profitable than

Gold is also found in the Veragua and Cocle districts, and nearly every tver on the isthmus shows more or less clos. I have heard of a negro who cals about Colon the greater part of his time without any visible means of support. When he gets hard up he takes a trip off into the mountains, washes gold from the streams and bring, back about \$500 or more after a few yeeks' work. So far no one knows just where his placer mines are,

MAHOGANY AND RUBBER.

The forests of Panama are especially tch, having many valuable woods, in-puding mahogany. A Grand Rapids company has been shipping mahogany rom here to Europe and the United states, but I understand it has recently sold its concession and its timber lands are now being exploited by others. This are now being exploited by others. This company had an option on 52,600 acrea of forests, lying on a river about 25 miles from Panama. The trees were so located that the logs could be floated down to the Pacific ocean, and thence carried to the docks at La Boca, whence they were shipped across the isthmus on the Panama railroad. The trees made logs from 20 to 40 inches in diamester, and were of such quality that they ter, and were of such quality that they commanded from \$75 to \$196 a thousand feet. It is estimated that there were about 90 million feet in that concession. Two of the chief owners have been here during my stay, but one of them nar-rowly escaped death by yellow fever and it may be that this nas influenced and it may be that this has influenced him in selling the property.

The whole isthmus has all sorts of hard woods, and, in addition, trees, which produce rubber for export. Rub-ber plantations might be set out here, and that more profitably, probably, than in Mexico, where such exploitation is now carried on.

BUSINESS IN PANAMA. The merchants of Panama are making Chances for Americans in Real Estate, Mines and Fat Canal Jobs - Panama, a Land of Gold and Pearls- The Darien Gold Mines Which Produce \$1,000,000 a Year-Big Forests of Mahogany and Rubber-How Panamans Fleece Americans-High Rents And Avaricious Landlords-Big Panama Plantations-The Parasitic Panaman-Contracts for Canal Work and How They Should be Made.



BANANA SHIPPERS AT GATUN ON THE CHAGRES RIVER.

yould like to ask my wife about it.

BANKS CHARGE 12 PER CENT. The banks here charge high interest rates. For small sums 3 per cent a month is quite common and 12 per cent per annum is not uncommon. There are several pawnbrokers, and many of the merchants lend money. We have the merchants lend money. We have only one American bank. This is the International Banking company, which has its chief offices in New York, and branches in Honolulu, Manila, Hong-

charge and they, have raised prices out of reason. Buildings which were worth \$5,000 before the independence of Panama are now valued at \$10,000 and other property in proportion.

To take the Panama point of view I give you the increase of rent demanded for the second floor flat which John ed for the second floor flat which John Barret leased last summer for the United States legation. The apartments had been renting for \$70 per month. As soon as Barret asked for them the price was made \$100, and when he said that he ought to have a reduction, or at least a long lease, inasmuch, as he expected to spend \$500 on the building in way of repairs, his landlord replied: "I cannot think of granting any reduction. Indeed, the request seems ridiculous: for your improvements will increase the value of the property and I can get more rent for my building after you have had them." Barret made the improvements. I

In buying real estate in Panama, one should carefully look at the titles. This s so not only in the cities and country, but even in the private lands of the United States zone. The only place of recording deeds has been in Panama and Colon, and much land has been transferred by deed without record. The result is that perfect chains of title are difficult to get and one must watch out for lawsuits. This matter will probably be remedied as to the ten-mile strip, and the govern-ment of the republic should take it up

na lands on the Carlbbean sea. About the Chirqui lagoon the United Fruit company has more than 20,000 acres, t ships at times as much as bunches of bananas in one week. It has a fleet of steamers running to New Orleans, the largest of which will carry 35,000 bunches. The banaor so before they are in the hands of the customers. If they get too ripe they rot on the way and have to be thrown into the sea. The business is thrown into the sea. The business is profitable, the company making something like 11 per cent on a capital of \$20,000,000. This money, however, is not all invested in Panania; it is scattered throughout the West Indies, other plantations being owned in Jamaica. Sonto Domingo, Cuba and elsewhere. Speaking of the United Fruit company, a young American named Snyder made a fortune by selling out to them shortly after they began their operations on the Chiriqui lagoon. This man came to the isthmus some years

operations on the Chiriqui lagoon. This man came to the isthmus some years ago and got a concession for a tract of land on condition that he would cultivate it. He planted bananas and found that they grew so well that he gradually increased his concession by one means or another until he had at last acquired more than 30,000 acres. When the United Fruit company came in they offered him \$1,250,000 for his property. This he accepted.

Another American named Duncan has something like 2,000 agres near the canal, including a large rubber plantation, and a third, Jesse M. Hyatt, has a big coccanut grove just across the bay from the town of Colon. Altogether the property owned by our people is comparatively small.

de is comparatively small.

THE PARASITIC PANAMAN. It is surprising that the Panamans

It is surprising that the Panamans have not done more to develop their country. The truth is, they have been ruined by the canal. For years they have held much the same position as the Florida darky, who, when asked how he managed to exist, said: "In summer we eats fish, and in de winter we feeds on de sick Yankees."

The Panamans fed so fat for a decade or so upon the French that they could not see the riches of their own country lying undeveloped about them. Before that they had grown rich from the building of the Panama railroad and the crowds of gold hunters which it carried across the isthmus. They now hold somewhat the same ambition as to ourselves, although their hopes seem to be dwindling. This is shown by a cartoon published in a Panama newspaper not long ago. The picture illustrated the difference between us and the French. In it a beautiful woman, labeled "La France," was pouring out a stream of money upon the isthmus from a gigantic cornucopla, white opposite her Uncle Sam was dropping one silver coin at a time and incline and before it feel. Indeed. ping one silver com at a time pinching each before it feil. In pinching each before it feel. Indeed, Panama is like the south of a few-years ago when its sole crop was cot-ten. The money crop of the isthmus has been foreigners, and Panama has relied upon that crop to pay all its ex-penses without trying to develop the possibilities under its feet. The in-dependence of the country and its free-dom from revolution, together with the

contact which the people will have with pushing Americans, will probably change these conditions. moneymakers which is sending its rep resentatives here by every steamer. This is that which expects to make money out of contracts for machinery and work on the canal. A large part of the \$300,000,000 which is to be spent also act as market men and petty dalso act as market men and petty liers.

of the \$300,000,000 which is to be spent will go for materials and supplies. Much of the work will be done by contract, 6 Main

and many a fortune will be made or lost in such undertakings.

It feems to me, however, that the chances for any one getting a big, fat job on the isthmus will be limited. The chief engineer and his subordinates are chief engineer and his subordinates are chief engineer and his subordinates are making capeful tests as to the cost of all kinds of work. They know, for instance, just how much money it will take for them to excavate every cuble yard of the Culebra cut, and they have figured the cost element down to the oil on the machinery, the wear and tear of each shoyel, the labor and the transportation, until they know just how cheaply the excavation can be possibly done. It is the same with the dredging of the Chagres river. They have bored down to bedrock and prepared sections of the strata showing just what each cubic yard of dredging will sections of the strata showing just what each cubic yard of dredging will contain. They know all about the prices of machinery, and he must be a shrewd man who can inveigle them into an unprofitable contract. Indeed, I look for prices to be more closely cut upon this than upon any other public work of our history. A fair profit will, of course, have to be allowed, but the man who bids upon anything connected with this canal should keep his eyes open and allow a wide margin for contingencies. Uncile Sam will exact a bond for the care ele Sam will exact a bond for the car rying out of such contracts, and the rying out of such contracts, and the wise man will keep on the safe side. As to machinery and supplies, they should be made and furnished exactly in accordance with the specifications.

*The Perfume of Japan Is Brought Right to Your Table In Every Cup of Its Glorious Aroma

BANK G. CARPENTER.

and Delicious Flavor Is Unequaled Ask for the package with the

tea tree on it.

Imported and packed only by M. J. BRANDENSTEIN & CO. BAN PRANCISCO

流, 京山东·水中水山水 Our New Catalogue

Mailed Free to Any Address.

Deseret News Book Store. St. Sait Lake City, Utah.

Walker's Store

HIS LIST represents only part of the good things here for you next week. Many others there are, some are broken lines of seasonable merchandise at prices greatly, reduced others have just arrived and marked unusually low as "Specials.

Walker's Store

EXTRAORDINARY SAVINGS ON THIS SEASON'S SILKS

Only 50c The Yard For \$1.25 Silks.

This is one of the most comprehensive of all our Sales. All the Latest and Finest Silks are included. The newest weaves, the latest designs and the best values ever offered for the money-Pongee, Messaline Taffeta, Checks, Stripes, and Persian effects.

All this season's selection and absolutely dependable values. We want you to see this elegant display and examine the silks. You are sure to be interested.

MONDAY THE SALE STARTS-Values up to \$1.25

THIS GREAT SALE—50c THE YARD.

All-Over Lace Waist Patterns Worth \$3.00 to \$5.00 Each

Monday Your Choice

We just received these beautiful waists-100 in the lot and every one a "dream." The very newest conceptions in net top laces. Nothing prettier for Summer wear.

At the Lace Department.

AN INNOVATION IN DRESS GOODS SELLING

Only 50c The Yard For Dress Goods Worth 1.75

This offer will create a stir. We intend it should-That's why we make it. Come down Monday morning and look the line over. You will be sure to take a skirt or dress length home with you. Perhaps both. This sale comprises light, medium and heavy weight goods, of every weave imaginable. Black and colors. The finest assortment ever offered at such a price.

Remember Monday morning at 8 o'clock. Skirt and dress lengths worth up to \$1.75 the yard-

MONDAY 'TILL THEY'RE GONE -- 50c The Yard

(Displayed in Bric.a.Brac Section),

beauty and significance.

Hundreds of Beautiful Pictures

On Sale Monday, at 15c each. Values 25c up to 50c Each.

representative and are "the real things." Beautiful Passepartout's, pretty poster designs, thrilling Army and Navy pictures, paintings of fruits almost natural enough to eat, copies of the greatest masters and so on. The most comprehensive and beautiful assortment ever shown in this city SEE THE DISPLAY IN OUR "BUSY BASEMENT."

CHILDREN'S WHITE PETTICOATS—WORTH \$1 00 TO \$2.50. MONDAY, HALF REGULAR PRICES

One style trimmed with two rows of lace insertion, edged with flounce of lace, another with deep flounce of embroidery. These are

WASH GOODS PRICES SUFFER.

Beautiful French and English Novelties. On Sale from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday Only.

This is the rarest variety of English and French Novelties ever shown int this city—Many of the putterns are confined exclusively to the Walker Store—They would readily command 50c to \$1.00 per yard—But as a sensational offer they go

MONDAY, BECINNING AT 9 A.M. AT 35° THE YARD.

FRENCH MOHAIRS, worth 35c and 50c. Monday and 19c

FRENCH ORGANDIES, worth 40c the yard, Monday and

week, per yard.

The most complete and prettiest line of these you ever saw. And think of DOTTED SWISSES-Could be sold at 50c the yard. We ask 15c

only, the yard.

This is one of our strongest lines. Every one knows of the beautiful assortment of Swisses at Wulker's. COLORED SUITING LINENS-1500 yards of this, worth 40c to

WOMEN'S LAWN KIMONAS-WORTH \$1.00, MONDAY AND WEEK 69c.

Elegant Cut Glass Pieces

FOR JUNE WEDDINGS.

Nothing more acceptable or more beautiful than a choice piece of cut glass for a wedding gift.

We have a very choice assortment of this beautiful ware-from the smallest to the largest pieces.

Prices range from \$1.50 up to \$12.50, instead of \$2.00 to

Always a treasure, and one that will always retain its

These in pink, blue and black dots, edged with white lawn braid.

Walker Brother Brother Walker Brother Dry Goods Co Walker Brother Brot



\$5.00 each

Having all desirable qualifica-tions and no objectionable features is

The Best.

They are fitted with
"MABIE, TODD & Co." Gold
Pens.
Made in all grades of points,
from STUB TO EXTRA-FINE,

thus enabling the writer to possess the most satisfactors Fountain Pen

obtainable. Call on us, or send, and we will match your Steel Pen. UNRESERVEDLY GUAR-FOR ONE YEAR.

> FOR SALE BY Descret News Book Store. C. R. Savage. Margetta Bros. Kelly & Co. Salt Lake News Co. Barrow Bros.

GODBE PITTS

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS, 101 MAIN ST.

